

Core actions taken throughout DoD FDR Process:

- Notifications for situational awareness
- Information sharing
 - Situation
 - Anticipated/actual mission(s)
 - including timelines, costs (estimated/actual),
 Logistics (e.g. transportation details, commodities),
 deployment and redeployment costs
 - Expected funding requirement(s)
 - Request for Forces (available assets)
- Anticipatory planning (e.g. trends analysis, anticipated needs, identification of potential DoD action/options)
- Resource call(s) implemented as appropriate; based on mission requirements

*CCMD may choose to provide immediate support under 72-hour authority.

- 1. Host nation requests (or will accept) U.S. assistance.
- 2. Ambassador issues a disaster declaration.
- 3. USAID/OFDA validates requests and identifies specific requirements for military assistance.
 - a. DoD planning efforts adjusted in response to results of USAID/OFDA assessment.
- 4. DoS drafts an Executive Secretary (ExecSec) Request for DoD assistance.
 - a. DSCA supports development of draft by providing recommendations for input.
 - b. DoD planning efforts further adjusted to focus on possible DoD courses of actions to meet specific requirements identified in draft ExecSec Request from DoS.
 - c. Draft Congressional Notification in compliance with 10 USC 404.
- 5. ExecSec Request Transmitted to DoD; Received by SOLIC.
- 6. SOLIC develops and coordinates the DoD response to the DoS ExecSec Request.
 - a. DSCA reviews the package and provides concurrence on the resource and execution aspects of the response.
- 7. SECDEF authorizes DoD response; Joint Staff issues the EXORD to pertinent Combatant Command(s); Formal response provided to DoS ExecSec.
 - a. DSCA supports mission planning in support of SECDEF authorized activities to be executed under OHDACA funded authorities.
- 8. Combatant Command executes the mission.